SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1853. NO. 48.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annu in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; nd Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the ime of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Thou hast a charmed cup O Fame.

"Like to the Pontic sea!
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont,"

So the undying fame, bright as the "blaze of sunset halos o'er the laurel brow'd," deservedly accorded to those

TRULY FORTUNATE & WELL KNOWN

EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY BROKERS,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.,

Will "keep due on," until their popularity extends from the "icy Capes of Labradore," to the scorching sands of Nubia's Desert, and until the Hosannas of a Universe extol their name in one prolonged shout that shall *frighten the reign of chaos, and startle scared echo from her caverned sleep.*

IN LAZY APATHY LET STOICS BOAST.

The grateful praise duly received from every section of the Country, from those who have been snatched from the brink of despair by the untiring efforts of these farfamed and popular Lottery Agents, is the only reward they covet for devoting their energies to the public's service; to them "praises are wages." The immense amonnt of good that

PYFER & CO.

Truly Lucky and Far-Famed Lottery Agents,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Have accomblished by presenting to the public *monthly* a schedule of unsurpassed schemes of

Legal and Responsible Lotteries,

In presenting to our numerous correspondents throughout the Country our very brilliant and elegant schemes for the month of May, we enjoin those, whose expectation were not *fully* realized in April, in the language of the Poet, to

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt:
Nothing's so hard, but search will find it out."

READ THE RESULT OF PERSEVERANCE!

In package of whole tickets, the Brilliant Prize of $50,210, in Grand Consol. Lottery of Maryland, Class I, was sent per mail to an old correspondent in Virginia.
$26,000, in package of halves sent to S. Carolina.
$15,000 in package of whole tickets sent to Penn.
$11,000, in package of whole tickets sent to Georgia.
$8,000, in package of halves sent to S. Carolina.
$29,000, in package of quarters, sent to Tennessee.
$12,000, in package of half tickets, sent to Ohio.
$9,000, in package of quarters, sent to N. Carolina.
$5,000, in package of wholes, sent to N. Carolina.

☞ Be sure to address for a handsome Prize,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore.

Splendid Schemes for May, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. May.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
2	$25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$8	$30 00
3	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
4	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
5	25,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
7	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
9	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
10	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	19 00
11	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
12	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
13	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	15 00
14	50,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	58 00
16 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
17	24,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
19	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
20	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	46,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	16	50 00
23	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
24	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	40 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
27	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
30	80,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	32	120 00
31	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
28	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, of the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

April 30, 1853. 46—

SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPERS are respectfully invited to an examination of a fresh supply of Goods, consisting of
11-4 and 12-4 Barnsley Linen Sheetings,
9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Pillow-case Linens,
8-4, 9-4 and 11-4 Table Damask,
Table Damask Napkins,
8-4 and 10-4 Brown Table Damask,
Bird Eye, Russia and Huckaback Linen Diapers,
Towellings of all kinds,
Crash Russia Linens,
50 pieces best make Irish Linens,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Marsellles Quilts,
Table and Piano Covers of Cloth and Worsted,
Furniture, Dimity and Curtain Muslins.
The above Goods are of the best quality, and will be sold very low by JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 16th, 1853. 43—

Mattings.

4-4 AND 5-4 White India Matting,
4-4 checked India Matting. J. BROWN.
April 19, 1853. 44—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.
Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which is in all respects, reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or notes due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.
March 14, 1853. 36—

RALEIGH BAKERY.

Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Market House.

THE Subscribers having commenced the above business at the stand lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Walker, and employed competent workmen, intend carrying on the *Baking and Confectionary Business* in all its usual branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Plain or ornamental CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice.

Candy Manufactory.

The Subscribers have in their employ superior CANDY MAKERS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Candy, of various descriptions, for sale wholesale or retail.

Wholesale price, by the hundred pounds *fifteen Dollars,* CASH. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Fruits, &c.

A fresh supply of Fruits will be kept constantly on hand, of the finest quality at low prices. Country Stores are particularly requested to favor us with their orders, which will be forwarded on the shortest notice.

JAMES PUTTICK,
JOHN MITCHELL.
Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 31—1y

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,		$400
10 do	do do	485
12 do	do do	525
14 do	do do	585
15 do	do do	615
20 do	do do	650
25 do	do do	695
30 do	do do	750
35 do	do do	850
		900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he will commence selling off, at cost, the first day of March, his stock of

Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Crockery Ware,
Cigars, &c., &c.,

as he intends to close his business in the course of two months.

Persons desirous of getting goods cheap will do well to call upon him and examine his stock.

JNO. F. MAHLER,
West side of the Capitol.

P. S. All persons indebted to me will have the kindness to come up and settle their accounts within six weeks, as I shall be bound to have them collected after that time.
Raleigh, March 4th, 1853. 31—

WHOLEALE TRADE, For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.
34—

WILLIAM H. JONES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling.)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Ex a Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LELTUCE—Early curled silecia,
Royal Cabbage,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do.
MUSTARD — White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, Shoes, &c.

HENRY PORTER,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of his Spring stock of Goods, selected in person, with great care, in various Northern cities, which he believes superior to any ever before offered in this market, and respectfully solicits an examination by the public. His stock comprises every character, variety and size, from that of a Doll to a seventy-four.

For the LADIES, he has some new styles of SLIPPERS and BUSKINS, very beautiful and tasty; GAITERS of elegant material and finish—and WALKING SHOES handsome and durable. In a word, every pedal luxury and necessary may be found at his extensive establishment.

And the GENTLEMEN have not been forgotten. His stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and MATERIALS for manufacture, is unsurpassed, and he is therefore prepared to furnish them with any and every thing in their line—costly and elegant, as well as cheap and useful.

His stock for MISSES and BOYS is full and choice.

As to PRICES, he has articles at all rates—from 50 cents to $3 for the Ladies—and the Gentlemen, as cheap or costly as they may require.

A full stock of FURNISHING MATERIALS on hand, for sale low to the trade. Call and examine.

☞ Having greatly extended his business and removed to the great thorough fare of trade in our city, viz: Fayetteville street, second door from Pescud's Drug Store, he hopes to receive, as he is determined to merit, the liberal patronage of a generous community, His motto is "Live, and let live"—and he hopes to be enabled to carry it out.

☞ His Manufacturing Department is full and complete—the best and most skilful workmen—superior materials, and a determination to give satisfaction, he hopes to recive for him a generous patronage. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. HENRY PORTER,
Fayettville St.
Raleigh, April 5, 1853. 40—4t.

N. B. I wish it particularly understood, that I warrant every article I sell.

NEW BOOKS.

THE rector of St. Bardolphs, or superannuated by F. W. Shelton author of Salander. &c.

Light and Shade, or the Young Artist by Anna H. Drury, authoress of Friends and Fortune, Eastbury, &c.

Beatrice, or the Unknown relatives, by Catherine Sinclair, author of Modern accomplishments, Journey of Life, &c.

The capture in Patagonia; adventures in Fairy Land with engravings.

Annual of Scientific Discovery, or Yearbook of facts in Science and art for 1853.

Daisy Burns, by Julia Kavanagh, author of Nathalie, Madeline, &c

Mr. Brown's Letters to a youug man about town by Thackeray,

The arts of Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dres ing, Theoretically and Practically considered in all their details, edited from the French of J. DeFantenelle and F. Malepayne with numerous emendations and additions by Campbell Morfitt, illustrated by 200 wood engravings.

Putnams' Monthly Magazine for January, February, and March. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
April 5, 1853. 38—

Valuable City Property for Sale.

IF not disposed of before Tuesday of May Court next, privately, I shall expose to public sale my HOUSE and LOT, situated near the Central Rail Road Depot. The Dwelling House contains six rooms and a Pantry.

At the same time, I will sell a vacant Lot, well enclosed, situated immediately adjoining the Central Rail Road Dept, beautifully located and well adapted for building purposes—either for Private Residences, or a Public Eating or Boarding House.

Also, several vacant Lots near the Central Rail Road Depot, bordering the Town Corporation.

TERMS OF SALE—One half cash, the balance in six months—purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest from date. WM. F. COLLINS.
April 19, 1852. 45—ts.

Cheap, Cheap.

AT the Subscriber's, 5 bbls. Mercer Potatoes, (in the best order, as well for eating as planting,) at $3 per barrel, or $1 25 per bushel to close sales.

F. MAHLER.
Raleigh, April 18th, 1853. 44—

RECEIVED this day,
Apple Green Florence,
" " Marcelline,
" " French Crape.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
April 18th, 1853. 44—

Umbrellas and Parasols.

GREEN and Black, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Embr'd and Watered Parasols, all colors.
Black, Watered, Silk and Linen Parasols.
Ladies Black Silk Summer Umbrellas.
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, April 19, 1853. 44—

Candles.

SPERM and Adamantine Candles,
Hulls' Tallow do. J. BROWN.
Raleigh, April 19, 1853. 44—

G. E. B. SINGELTARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENVILLE, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cen perannum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)
Petesburg, Virginia May 5th, 1852. 52—

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandizing for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without intermission ever since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry I. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair

Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.
Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf.

Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THIS Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and locat in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary,* or the subscriber,

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C. April 15, 1853. 43—tf.
Hillsborough Recorder will insert 3 times and forward account.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership existing heretofore in the name of Williams, Haywood & Co., was dissolved on the 1st instant by mutual consent.

All persons indebted are requested to come forward and make payment or close their accounts by note.

A. WILLIAMS,
F. J. HAYWOOD,
OHN R. WILLIAMS.
April 14th. 1853. 43—

The undersigned will continue the Drug business under the name of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD and keep constantly on hand a large and general supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., which they will sell at the lowest market rates, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
F. J. HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, April 14th, 1853. 43—

$50 REWARD!

A FREE negro, by the name of Jones Mitchel, alias Jones Kiff, broke from the Jail of Orange county, on the 9th day of March instant. Said boy is a mulatto, stout built, about five feet seven or eight inches high, quick spoken and intelligent, about 30 years of age, had on, when he broke from said jail, a wool hat, a black blanket sack or over coat. He, I understand, was bound, when a boy, to a gentleman at Raleigh by the name of John H. Christopher. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me at this place.

RICHARD M. JONES, *Sheriff.*
Hillsborough, March 10th, 1853. 34—w tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber most respectfully announces to the Public that he has made arrangements to keep a

Mechanic's Boarding House.

It is his intention to pay strict attention to the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage. He begs leave to say that none need apply except those of good habits. PATRICK McGOWAN.
Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 25—w3m.

KNOW THE FACT!!!

EVANS & COOKE,

WILL SELL GOODS,

AND SELL THEM RIGHT—AND NO MISTAKE.

WE are now receivsng our *Spring Goods,* and will soon have a beautiful assortment to offer our patrons—(many Goods finer than we have kept before,) consisting in part of the following:

Sup. Brocade Silks from $1 to $4 per yard,
Sat. Stripe Berages. Muslins from 10 cents to 50 cents, together with all goods for Ladies' wear,
Ladies Po. Hdkfs—from 10 cents to $15,
Goods for men's wear—*all sorts,*
A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes, every price and quality.

These goods will stand the *rub,* and, such as can be t on shelves without injury, and worn a—TIME WITHOUT SOILING—for sale at the old stand of

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29, cheap place, next door to
R. Smith's Corner.
March 10, 1853. 33

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality.

Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

PORTER, ALE, CIDER, AND MINERAL WATER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country the following articles it as low prices and as good quality as can be procured in the Union, viz:

London Porter, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) in qts. and pts.
Falkink Scotch Ale, (R. Dove & Sons) in pts.
Baltimore Brown Stout, (L. Lucas) qts. and pts.
Philadelphia do. (P. C. Massey,) qts. and pts.
do. do. do. do.
Troy, do. (M. Vassar & Co. do.
Champaigne Cider, very sparkling, do.

Also, new superior Draft Ale in barrels and halfs, Hard Cider in whole and half barrels.

I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, having the largest establishment of the kind in Virginia or North Carolina, and at low prices, buying every thing solely for cash and selling for the same. Persons that reside in the country may depend on getting articles that are good and cheap.

Bottling machine for Mineral Waters is in constant operation, making Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Ginger Waters that are not to be excelled.

W. H. BUCK.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1853. 3m.—27.

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.
Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Palletes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons.
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. Music Store.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to do all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.
Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Raleigh, in December last, a negro boy named WILLIS PERRY. Said negro is about six feet high, very black, and shows his teeth, which are large and white, very plainly. He is bowlegged, one leg more crooked than the other. He has a peculiar scar on one of his forefingers, extending from joint to joint. He will no doubt attempt to pass as a free man under an assumed name.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to the subscriber at Raleigh, or fifteen dollars for his confinement so that I get him again.

BENJ. TROLLINGER.
Raleigh, Feb 21, 1853. 28—tf.

Medical Society of the State of N. C.

THE next annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 17th day of May, 1853.

The Society will convene at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Delegates, Members, and Members of the Profession, in good and regular standing, are invited to attend.

W. W. HARRISS, M. D.,
Cor. and Rec Sec't'y.
April 2. 40—tmw.

Byrne on Food and Health.

A TREATISE on the Adulteration of Food and Drink, and plain and simple directions for detecting them, with One Hundred Recipes for tooth powders, hair dyes, skin powders, perfumes, &c. by M. P. Byrne, M. D., 1 volume, 12mo. For sale at
TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, April 18, 1853.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1853.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has recently returned from the Northern Cities, and is daily receiving his SPRING and SUMMER supplies, embracing every thing new and beautiful, all of which were selected with great care, purchased on favorable terms and will be sold at low rates.

He is at this time in receipt of the following: Black, brown, blue, olive, green and other cloths of various grades:

Semoni, bl'k doeskin cas., fancy casimere, a beautiful assortment, some very pretty Vestings, of every variety and style.

Light silk Vestings for Weddings and Parties, very rich, Cravats, Stocks and Ties, plain and fancy, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, silk and cotton half-hose, Gloves, silk and gauze Undershirts, fine dress Shirts and Collars, a large assortment very cheap, Linen and Cotton Drawers; in fact every article usually found in a gentlemans' Furnishing Store.

He has also on hand a fine supply of Clothing, both of his own and foreign manufacture, any or all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, and to dispose of it at a small advance for Cash or six month's credit to punctual customers.

Cutting done at short notice.

ISAAC PROCTER,
Merchant Tailor.
Successor to Oliver & Procter.
April 15, 1853. 43—

LACE GOODS.

FRENCH worked Collars,
do do Capes,
do do Chemezette's,
do do Undersleeves,
Honiton Collars,
Muslin Bands,
Swiss and Cambrick Flouncings,
do do Edging and Inserting,
Valencieur do do do
Thread and Lisle do do do
Thread Bobbin do do do
Black and white Lace Veils, &c., &c.
W. H. & R. S TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

Mantillas and Shawls.

PLAIN and Embroidred Silk Mantillas.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas, velvet trimmed,
do do do Points,
Figured do do Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Ribbons! Ribbons!!

RICH Bonnet, Neck, Sash and Taffeta Ribbons.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Bonnets.

LATEST styles for Ladies and Misses.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Kid and Silk Gloves.

65 DOZEN pair Ladies and Gents Kid Gloves,
12 do do do do Alexander Silk Gloves.
Real twisted Silk Gloves for Ladies and Misses.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

BLACK and second mourning Silk Parasols,
Figured and solid colored do do
Black Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Hosiery.

LADIES white and black Silk Hose,
do Spun do do do
do Bleached and unbleached Cotton Hose,
do Black and lead colored do do
Misses and children's bleached, stripped and clock Hose.
Gents Eng Striped ½ Hose,
do half Hose, all colors,
Boys do do striped and plain.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

SP NG & SUMMER GOOD, 1853.

THE subscriber takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; also Hardware, Cutlery, Queens-ware, Glass-ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Groceries, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloth Cassimeres and Vestings of nearly all shades, and prices; a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

FOR TH

THE LOSS OF THE INDEPENDENCE.

Full Particulars of the Burning and Wreck—One Hundred and Twenty-nine Lives Lost—Terrible Scenes on the Beach—Thrilling Details and Painful Narrative.

The full particulars from San Francisco to April 1st, received by the steamer Star of the West, at New York, came to hand last night. We are enabled, consequently, to give below a detailed account of the dreadful catastrophe announced in our columns by telegraph heretotore—the loss of the steamer Independence, with one hundred and twenty-nine lives. We copy the following detailed and painful interesting narrative from the San Francisco Whig and Advertiser of the 1st instant, the editors of which paper procured the particulars from Dr. J. B. Torbett, surgeon of the Independence, and one of the survivors:

INTERESTING AND PAINFUL NARRATIVE.

The island upon which the ill-fated steamer was wrecked, is situated on the coast of Lower California, 167 miles north of the point known as the "Cape" St. Lucas. The coast in this region, bold and rock bound, is in many places inaccessible for vessels or boats, and presents an iron barrier to the luckless ship coasting its rocky projections.

The steamer was going under a fine head of steam on the 16th of February, when at daybreak, though before the light was perfectly clear, she suddenly struck and stopped. The land could be seen towards the coast, but very indistinctly. At the moment the vessel struck, an indescribable scene of confusion occurred on board. A rush was made by the passengers to the various hatchways, and the upper deck was soon entirely crowded with human beings. Capt. Sampson was on the wheel-house, and at once ordered the engineer to back her, which was done, the steamer backing off with apparent ease.

As soon as the vessel was backed into deep water, Capt. Sampson gave secret orders that the pumps should be sounded, when it was discovered that there were eight feet of water in the hold. It was of importance that this alarming fact should be kept from the passengers, to prevent confusion, while instant measures were adopted to beach the ship at the nearest available spot. The news, however, quickly flew from mouth to mouth, and then ensued a scene of which no idea can be given, save to those who have been similarly situated. Here was the population of a small town, with many women and children, death staring them in the face, with no visible means of succor at hand. A rush was at once made for the most valuable articles of private property. Many were thus trampled and bruised. But it was soon found that the ship could be kept afloat, and her head was pointed up the coast with the intention of beaching her in some convenient and safe place. To facilitate this, an immense amount of dry wood was heaped into the furnaces, and a heavy head of steam kept up. Our informant thinks that they must have run up the coast nearly five miles before a suitable place was found. During this time quiet had been somewhat restored on board, and the greatest anxiety was manifested in the progress of the vessel. Daylight had now dawned, and they found themselves running along a rock-bound coast, surmounted by stupendous mountains, entirely destitute of verdure and apparently uninhabited.

At length a large gully or ravine was discovered, which appeared to make out into a sand beach, and into this nook the bows of the steamer were turned. The crowd was now so great around the stern, to avoid the anticipated danger of the concussion, that the helmsman could with difficulty steer the ship. She was, however, beached handsomely, and with considerable force. Had this been the only danger, there is no doubt that every soul on board would have been saved; but, in the exertions to get up steam to hurry the vessel's progress, a tremendous heat had been made in the furnaces; the water, now fast increasing in the vessel's hold, stopped the flues and obstructed the draught into the chimneys; the furnace doors were, of course, burst open, and a vivid volume of flame twenty feet in length shot into the fire-room, driving every body before it with the intense heat, and instantly setting the woodwork into a blaze. All efforts to control the flames were utterly ineffectual, and from this moment the fire ran rapidly over the vessel. But, in describing the origin of the fire, we have gone beyond the story of our informant.

When the steamer was beached with her bows on, and before the flames had broke out, a rush was made for the bows, but the sea though smooth off the shore ran in heavy surf on the beach, and there was a distance of some three hundred yards between the vessel and the land. Capt. Sampson now gave the order to lower away a boat, and the chief mate with one other undertook to carry a line to the shore; the progress of the boat was watched with eager eyes by the assembled multitude on board the ship; but as some of the sailors on board had predicted, she was swamped by the surf, the line was lost and the venturers with their boat were thrown upon the beach, two men barely escaping with their lives. A second boat was now lowered and manned by volunteers from among the firemen, who, we do not hesitate to say, have shown themselves the most noble-hearted and heroic of men by their fortitude and courage through the terrible scenes which followed. These brave fellows reached the shore and succeeded in making a small three inch hauling line fast to a projecting rock, which was at once hauled taught by those on board. The precise object of this line we do not perceive, as it seems that immediate use was not made of it, and a third boat was lowered by order of the Captain. This boat was put in charge of Capt. Steel, an experienced shipmaster, who was a passenger on board.

During this time the ship remained immoveable, the surf striking her in the stern, and perhaps tending to set her further into the sand. The third boat having been lowered, it was found that she was half full of water, and of no service unless hauled out, and Dr. Corbett sprang into her for that purpose; this effected, six ladies were passed down into the boat, among whom were Miss Conway, Mrs. Haley. Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Coots; there were two other ladies whose names we have not learned; the boat rode the first breaker, but was filled and swamped by the second, and those already on shore rushed in to the rescue of the ladies and draged them on to the beach. Dr. Corbett was in this boat, and gaining the shore, turned towards the ship at the cries of terror proceeding from her, and beheld the quarter deck enveloped in flames.

And now ensued one of the most harrowing scenes ever recorded in the history of shipwreck; the flames leaped rapidly across the after part of the ship, driving the masses before it, and dozens sprang into the water and were seen struggling in the surf. All the boats were now gone, and it was impossible to regain the ship from the shore or to render any succour whatever; dreadful cries and screams proceeded from the ship, which, mingled with the roaring of the sea, the cracking of the flames and shouting of those on shore, who could only gaze helplessly on the sight, must have been an era of terror in the lives of those who beheld it from the beach. As the flames advanced forward, the unhappy victims were forced into the sea, and every surf came freighted with corpses or exhausted half-drowned men, women and children. Such a scene has never before been witnessed on the Pacific coast. To add to the excitement, the flame had now communicated to the powder magazine, which exploded, tearing the stern to pieces and splintering all that portion of the ship; the two guns surrounded by the flames, also sent their solemn booming over the scene.

Those who were fortunate enough to get within reach of their friends on shore, were dragged half dead out of the reach of the surf, while others were swept around the stern of the steamer or out to sea, there being a strong current making seaward from the ship. At one moment not less than thirty corpses and bodies of the dying were in the edge of the surf, some of them divested of clothing. Out of a party of eighteen Jews who were on board, sixteen perished from the weight of coin, it was supposed, which they attempted to bring with them through the waves. The outward current, above mentioned, carried off numbers of persons who were good swimmers or flouted, who would otherwise have been saved; several women, thus floating, were swept away; the baggage, such as would float, also went out with the ebb; none of it was saved by drifting to the shore.

We have spoken above of the manly conduct of the sailors, firemen and coal passers. Some of these noble fellows, disregarding their own danger, seized little children in their arms, or lashed them to themselves, and attempted to gain the shore. Several are known to have thus sacrificed themselves. We have no space or heart to insert the numerous affecting instances of courage and self-sacrifice of which we have received accounts. Among the most conspicuous is that of Mr. Tarr, of Sacramento, who lost his life in attempting to save a son of Mr. Watson. They came ashore together. One of the firemen, whose name we did not learn, brought on shore two children, whose parents were both drowned. Another fireman brought a beautiful boy ashore to his mother, who had just been washed to the beach. Her husband and two children were drowned, and she supposed this child had shared the same fate. The meeting may be imagined.

The purser of the ship, Mr. James Freeborn, remained upon the deck until driven off by the fire, when springing overboard, he clung to a floating spar, and was washed ashore insensible; he was resuscitated, but barely escaped with his life, being attacked with a violent fever. There is one fireman, known as Tom Sawyer, a wild, reckless scamp, but whose faults, be they what they may, should henceforth be forgotten; this brave fellow entirely stripped, went to and from the wreck four times; he is only nineteen years of age. After the third time, and when nearly exhausted with his exertions, he learned that the chief engineer, Mr. Collins, was unable to swim and likely to drown, he immediately started off again through the surf, with a life preserver, fastened it around the helpless man, and accompanied him to the beach; he was also instrumental in preserving the lives of several others

Most of those ashore were too exhausted to render assistance to those beating about in the surf. People ran about the beach perfectly frantic; one party attempted to launch a boat to reach the steamer, but it was overwhelmed by the surf, and this accident intimidated others so that it was impossible to muster the requisite force to launch a second. Meantime the ship had become a living mass of fire; the heat was intense, even on the shore, and every moment the beach received new accessions to the list of dead and dying. The scene was truly harrowing, and when at last the steamer was a charred and smoking hulk, her stern lifted, and she swung heavily round and went up broadside on the beach.

Some few provisions were saved from the wreck, such as salt beef, pork, molasses, vinegar, a few tin cans of preserved meats and some cheese, but no water, nor was there a drop of water on the island, which we have before observed was utterly barren and uninhabited. The usual amount of suffering, particularly among the women and children was experienced. During the first day attempts were made by the survivors, after burying the dead, to procure water by condensing steam, but the experiment failed. There were now some two hundred and seventy souls congregated on the beach, and they all went without tasting water fifty-six hours; the salt provisions only aggravated their sufferings.

Shortly after the scene we have described above, a party started for the neighboring mountains, and on reaching their summit they were enabled to descry Magdalena Bay on the mainland opposite, from which the island of Margarita is removed some fifteen miles; here they observed four ships at anchor; they proved to be whalers, busily engaged in trying out oil, while beyond, in the vast panorama, they discovered several small boats in full chase after a whale, for Magdalena Bay is resorted to by whalers in the winter season. Observing this, the party descended to the wreck, and the chief mate, the engineers, and a few others, slung one of the cannons of the "Independence," dragged and lugged it, with great toil, to the top of the hill, and with what little power they had, fired twice to attract the attention of the whalers; the boats, in pursuit of the whale, had insensibly neared the eastern shore of the island, and were at once attracted by the discharge and the smoke against the clear sky. The sound was also heard by those on board the ships, and signals were observed to go up to each mast-head recalling the boats.

While this system of telegraphing was going on between the shipwrecked and the whaling fleet, another party had taken an iron boat belonging to the steamer and carried it bodily across to the lee side of the island, and there launched it to pull for the fleet; on their way they fell in with the returning whaling boats, who were obeying the signal to return. The news of the wreck of the steamer and the dreadful sufferings of the passengers aroused all the natural instincts of sailor hospitality in the crews of the ships. Every boat was at once called into requisition; they were loaded down with provisions, and dispatched to the scene of the wreck. The assistance did not arrive a moment too soon; the women and children were completely exhausted by abstinence, and their sufferings by the deprivations of water were most acute. Purser Freeborn went on board the ship Omega, Captain Fisher, where every attention was shown him and his companions. Capt. Fisher also sent directions that the sufferers should cross over to the lee side of the island, where boats would be in readiness to convey them on board the ships.

Among the incidents of the day, after the wreck, a child was born on the beach, and is now healthy and thriving; the mother was carried across the mountains in a hammock, and even walked part of the way to the boats. Many of the passengers, especially among the females, suffered much for want of clothing. The dead were buried near the wreck. Holes were dug in the sand with boards, and each corpse received a separate grave. The number known to have perished, is one hundred and forty, and as the graves number sixty, there were, of course, eighty who were drowned or burned, and whose bodies were not recovered.

We have not yet completed our list of those who were buried on the island, but notice among the names those of Mrs. Mary Ann Carnes, of England; Otis Hale, of Massachusetts; Rufus Mosier, of New port, New York; Mr. Chansey, San Jose, Michigan; John Baum, Newark, New Jersey; Mrs. Howland, and three children, Michigan; (Mrs. H. was on her way to join her husband;) Mr. Lehman, of Missouri; Morita Kemp; Maria Wilson, stewardess; Mr. Carrington and wife, (two children, both saved;) Asa Kittredge, Wakegan, Ill., William Cornwall, Eng. a lame man, name unknown, had a wife and a child near Elizabeth, Ill.; Robert Taylor, Boston; Charles A. Ward, No. 365 Broome, street, New York.

All of the above had money on their persons, which is in the keeping pf Mr. Brigham, at the office of the Vanderbilt Line. The bodies of Mr. Tarr, of Sacramento; Mr. Knox, of Rhode Island, and of Senor Larco, of Valparaiso, were not recovered. The last named was a Chilian gentleman of wealth and standing in Valparaiso. Finding himself driven into the waves by the flames, he turned to a few who were about him, and offered $50,000 to any person who would assist him to save his life; but, in such a moment, none could think of the offer. Seeing that his end was near, Senor Larco said: "Farewell! It is only once!" and plunged into the water; he was quickly drowned.

The body of Martin O'Mera, an Irishman, was also lost; he had many frends in New Orleans. Dr. Shaw, who was among the passengers, went back to Mexico by way of La Paz and Mazatlan; he was carried out by the under-tow of the surf beyond the steamer, but eventually reached the shore by incredible exertions. When he had landed he threw himself upon the beach and wept like a child. After the Independence swung round broadside to the beach, her coal took fire, and the sight will be long remembered by those who saw it. The mass of coal became thoroughly ignited, and seen through the blackened ribs of the ship, it gave her the appearance of a gigantic grate of coal fire.

The Captain's Statement—Censure by the Passengers.

Captain Sampson states that the whole number lost from the Independence, was 125, including 15 of the crew. In his statement of the disaster, Captain S. says that when the flames attained such a head way, those still remaining on the vessel became wild with terror, and jumped overboard by dozens. Spars, hatches, tables, and everything moveable were thrown to those struggling on the sea, and thus sustained, many were enabled to reached the shore.

One hour after the ship had struck, the wreck was one entire sheet of flame, and the only persons remaining on board were the captain and one coal-passer. The boat from the shore succeded in reaching the vessel, and the Captain getting in, with the assistance of the hands succeeded in rescusing three boat loads from the waves.

Capt. Sampson then started to pull around to Magdalena bay, reaching there next day, where he found the schooner A. Emery, in which he returned to the island by the 18th, being absent from the wreck 51 hours. In the meantime, however, the passengers had went across the island, to the south side, where they found boats belonging the whaling ships lying near. The passengers were all taken on board these ships, where their sufferings were relieved by the hospitable treatment accorded them.

The whale-ship Meteor was finally chartered to take the survivors to San Francisco, where they arrived on the 31st of March. Capt. S. states that had not the steamer taken fire not a soul would have been lost. He also states that the reef on which she first struck is not laid down on any chart.

The passengers of the Independence censure the captain for the manner in which the steamer was permitted to strike upon the reef. They say that the morning was perfectly clear, and that the captain was warned of the danger of the ship, to which he replied "Go to——; mind your own business." Afterwards, however, he behaved with great courage and humanity. All the statements prove this.

Recapitulation of lost and saved.

Passengers lost	114
Crew lost	15
Total lives lost	—129
Passengers saved	242
Crew saved	47
Total persons saved	—289
Aggregate number of persons on board the Independence	418

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS—THE RAPPERS. The Knickerbocker for April has two letters from "mejums which are the most satisfactory of anything we have seen on the "manifestations," The first letter is from a sewing-girl, who has become a "medium:"

Rap Hollow, Feb. 4th, 1853.

"DEAR PEGY:—I am enditin this epistil al in a kuiver. The Wrappers have bin here, and I'm a mejum. I don't do no mor work, but I sits in the parler & wraps fur Misstreess and Mastur. Weave had Missuses Grandpa and uncle up in the parrler, and had em tell all how it luked in them wrejins of blis, where they are putin up when last heerd on. Her grandpa sez he stands it purty tolerbul for an old man, kunsiderin the suddin change of klimate. Her unkel says a northern klimate was his preference, put spozes he'll git used to the suthern lattituds. Tuther day I wrapped up Pa, but rather konklud the old gentleman was out of sorts. I asked him if he was hapee where he was. He said he wood be if he haddent got sich a lazee darter. I hain't wrapped Pa up since. We had kozin Ben up yesterda, but the poor felow stuttered so, that we couldent git any thing out of him. We wraps up Missues oldest boy every mornin before five. He used to lay a bed so late, and Missus wants to larn him gud habits. One day I kalled up bill edmonds, him that used to spark me sumtims, butt he acted kinder bashfool, and wood nott kummunikat till evry uther pursun hadd left the rom but me. Then I asked him if he was hapee. He said he wasent. I asked him whi? He said because I was not there. I asked him what he wantid of me. He said the buttons was al off from his vest, and he haddent had eny mendin dun now goin on three months! Poor felo! how he must sufur in that fur off kintry! Weave had Jim Crocker up, him that died with the Erysypeless in the fase, butt didd nott git a very long kommunikation out of him, seeing as how his fase pained him orfully when he talked. Weave hadd a gud meny uthers up. Weave had the lame Saddler, the big butcher, the one-eied shoemaker, and al the rest of yer old friends up, butt didd nott git anithin very sensibul out of em. We have nott moved eny tabuls yet, butt xpect every minet the green washstand will leav the premises. Tuther morning there was a piece of liver and bef's tung misin, butt rather konklude Towzur got it, as he refused his bones at dinner.

So you sea, Pegy, I ain't a work girl eny mor; I am only a mejum, and if you will kome and see me, I will wrap up eny bodi you say

no more frum yur sinnscare
friend.
SALLY MANIFEST."

The second letter is from a young lad of twelve or fourteen years, who is strongly in favor of having the "rapping" go on. Perhaps the domestic omissions of which he speaks so exultingly may not be altogether fancy in many a house where "medium's most abound:

Rapahanock, Feb. 9th, 1853.

"COUSIN BOB:—Jump on the first train, and come down and see me; mam's gone crazy and Dad's out a gunning. The Rochester Knockers are here, and I'm boss and all hands. Mam's out calling up spirits, and the cover's off from the brandy-peaches, hurtah! Such jolly times! Nobody watches me, and I do just as I please. In the mornihg, mam goes over to the 'mediums,' and wraps up Grandad, and asks him if he's comfortable. In the afternoon she goes over and wakes up Uncle Sykes, and asks him how he averages; so it goes, rapite, rap, rap! She aint here half an hour in the day, and I'm darned glad she ain't. Come down, Bob, come down! We'll shoot at the chickens, tie crackers to the cat's tail, make squibs, steal the sweet meats, and lay it all to Grandad and Uncle Sykes! Hurrah for the Rappers! The barn door is off from the hinges, there's a mud-wasp nest behind the looking-glass, and Dad hain't wallopped me in six months. Take the first train, Bob, and bring all the boys you can find.

N. B.—Don't forget to steal your father's powder horn, and don't forget the bass-drum and the tambourine, and the triangle, and the dinner-horn, and the squaks. We'll have a concert.

Your affectionate cousin,
BOB NOISY."

For the Standard.

At a meeting of the mambers of the Bar held in the Court-house, in the town of Halifax, on Tuesday the 26th day of April, 1853, the Honorable John L. Bailey was called to the Chair, and David A. Barnes, Esq., appointed Secretary. B. F. Moore, Esq., introduced the following resolutions and accompanied their presentation with a just, eloquent and appropriate tribute to the memory of him whose death the meeting was intended to commemorate:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased an allwise Providence to remove from our midst, our distinguished fellow-citizen the Hon. JAMES IREDELL, one of the ablest members of the bar of the State.

Resolved, That it becomes us on this melancholy occasion to offer a just tribute to his eminent worth and to record our deep sorrow for the afflicting event which has separated from us a professional brother, who for so many years had at all times entitled himself to our warm affection and venerated respect.

Resolved, That our deceased brother will be remembered as a lawyer of profound attainments, an accomplished scholar and a model of urbanity, integrity and fairness in the practice of the law and in his professional associations.

Resolved, That in respect for his memory, and in token of our loss we will wear the badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with his bereaved widow and family in the sorrowful dispensation, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. Iredell with the expression of our sincere condolence on the unhappy event.

Resolved, That permission be asked of the Court to enter these resolutions and proceedings of the meeting on the minutes of the Court.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolution be transmitted for publication.

Upon the introduction of the resolutions the meeting was addressed by Spier Whitaker and Thomas Bragg, Esq'rs., in chaste, touching and pathetic terms upon the life, character and eminent public services of the deceased; and, thereupon, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

JOHN L. BAILEY, *Chm'n.*
DAVID A. BARNES, *Sec'y.*

CULPEPER COPPER MINE. Our friend, Col. Robert Hudson, of Culpeper, has furnished us with a number of rich specimens of copper ore, taken from the vein which he has discovered on his farm, near the Court-House, and is now daily engaged in thoroughly exploring. Col. Hudson has long known of the existence of this mine, but within a few weeks past he has had the benefit of the scientific skill of a regular bred miner, from Cornwall in England, and, acting under his instructions, the further his searches are extended the more satisfactory and conclusive the indications become of the existence of a rich, if not inexhaustible mine. Should Col. Hudson's hopes be realized, of which there is now but little doubt, the discovery of this valuable deposite on his premises will soon rank him amongst the millionaires of the country. *Alexandria Age.*

The centre of the population of the United States, is stated to be a little West of the Ohio River, in Ohio. The calculation was made by Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia. In 1790 the centre was near the line of New York and Adams county, Pa. Then it passed into the edge of Virginia bending towards the South—then ascended North into Pennsylvania; in 1840, it was a little East of Marietta, Ohio.

It is estimated that one thousand, four hundred and forty-three babies have been named Frank Pierce in Maine in the past six months. *Bath (Me.) Times.*

PITTSBOROUGH, April 20th, 1853.

To the Editor of the Raleigh Standard:

In the Raleigh Register of the 23d ultimo, "*an eye witness*" makes his fourth appearance before the public. I am glad to find he has at last confessed the truth; and though this confession was tardy and not made till after the law and the testimony did not admit of a doubt, still better late than never. It is a tribute, though an involuntary one, to the majesty of truth, which one cannot but admire even in the worst of criminals. What he pronounced to be an "*unmitigated lie*," was shown to be a *recorded fact*, and is now by his own confession, *an admitted truth*. At the moment, therefore, this unprincipled calumniater was hunting up charges of infidelity to the public treasury against another, his own name did not appear upon either tax list in the hands of the Sheriff, "*and the record furnished no evidence that he contributed the smallest modicum to the wants of the public treasury.*" It now appears that by some strange mistake, he listed his property in 1850, in the name of another, and in 1851, by a still stranger *casus omissus*, he did not list it at all! So also *his tax receipt* for 1850, as published by himself, turns out to have been the *tax receipt of another*; and that for 1851, represented by him to have been "*lost*," has been since obtained only by the payment of a double tax, after both the tax Collector and the County Court, known to be indulgent, had refused to be satisfied with less! The penalty for his failure to give in, with which he has the impudence to threaten others, is still behind.

A man of ordinary sensibility, when thus exposed and compelled to confess his own shame, would be disposed to shrink from further public consideration. But not so with this weak and malicious calumniator. He seems to be fond of his notoriety, and, therefore, in an effort to cover his own disgrace, he rehashes for the public taste the very same dish of by-gone and pitiful slanders which were fabricated by him, during the last summer, and which alone provoked and justified me in exposing him to the ridicule and contempt of the people of Chatham. When I became a candidate, it was solely with a desire to discuss great political principles and important measures of public policy; but after our first meeting I heard little more of great whig principles. Nothing then seemed important but my money at interest in another State, my silver plate and fine carriage untaxed, foreign wines introduced without duty, and in particular parts of the county, my runaway slaves sought to be brought again into captivity. These pitiful personalities constituted the entertainment to which the people of the county were invited, and which was prepared in the dirty workshop of such men as M. Q. Waddell. The honorable portion of the party heard them with disgust, but they served to create prejudice and to mislead many who could not hear my exposure of them. Nearly twelve months after their concoction, they are reproduced as something new; and though upon this occasion, he has thought proper to present only three of his rickety offspring, the others are no doubt reserved for his *fifth* appearance before the public. I beg the public indulgence while I briefly examine this *chef d'œuvre* of "an eye witness."

The first thing which filled him with concern for the public coffers, was that in 1851, "I did not list a portion of my silver plate because I did not use it." The law requires us to list only silver plate "*in use by the owner or owners thereof*;" but it is not to be wondered at that a man who does not list his own property at all, or lists it in the name of another, to defraud his honest creditors, should think it criminal in me not to list what the law does not require to be listed. My silver plate consists mainly of spoons and forks, of which I list double the amount I ordinarily use, but it so happens that I have an extra service for which I have no use, and which, therefore, I do not list. When the law requires it, I will do so with pleasure. M. Q. Waddell is in the daily use of silver plate, but I do not find it anywhere *located* on the tax list, either under his own name or that of A. D. Moore.

So, too, of my carriage. He ridicules my old buggy listed in 1851. It was the only carriage I owned that was taxable for that year, and such as it was I listed it. He has the good fortune to enjoy a much better, though the public coffers are not at all benefitted by it. About the first of June, 1851, I purchased a new carriage, and though this *untaxed* pettifogger may not know it, every honest man who lists his property in his own name and pays his taxes without being exposed, well knows that the period at which the possession of property makes us liable to pay a tax on it, *is fixed by law on the 1st of April, and that properly purchased after that day is not listed by the purchaser.*

So, too, of my money at interest. All my neighbors know that most of the money I have at interest was derived from the sale of my property in Alabama in the Spring of 1850, which was sold upon a credit of 12 months. These bonds when collected in the Spring of 1851, were invested in Bills of Exchange at 10½ per cent, payable principal and interest in the Spring of 1852. When called on in 1851 to list this interest for that year, the law being new and never having seen it, I frankly stated my objections to it. I did not then think, I do not now think, that money thus employed could be considered, *in legal strictness*, money at interest; nor did I think I ought to be required to list an interest which was not due and which no one could say was safe. In matters of this kind, however, I wished to be governed by what others might think just and proper, and it was agreed that it should be referred to the Attorney General as the law officer of the State; but upon an examination of the law itself, it did not admit of a doubt for the year 1851. The law imposes a tax "*upon all sums of money at interest the preceding year where the interest is secured, or actually due,*"—neither of which existed in my case. Upon a second interview with the tax receiver, when completing my tax list, I pointed out the provisions of the law, and stated that when the interest became due in 1852, I should list it if considered proper in the opinion of the Attorney General, with which he seemed satisfied, so much so that he did not even swear me to the list returned. It is true the tax receiver was induced to furnish the author of these pitiful slanders with an irrelivant statement of what I *said* in my first interview with him. If it were important to this issue I might reply to it, but the question is not what I *said*, but what I *did* or *failed to do in* 1851. The tax receiver has never said, to my knowledge, and I think he has too much regard for his own character, if not for mine, ever to say that in 1851 I failed to list all the property I was bound by law to list. In the Spring, therefore, of 1852, as soon as this interest became due, and long before I became a candidate even, I submitted the case to the Attorney General, who said *he considered the law in the nature of an income tax*, and I so listed it in 1852, not at 6 per cent. as calculated by this man of figures, or even at 8 per cent. the rate of interest in Alabama, but at 10½ per cent, going back in the *preceding year* to the commencement of the transaction and giving the government the benefit of the whole operation. It thus appears that instead of $35,000 at interest in 1851, I had but little more than $20,000 both in the State and out of it; and yet M. Q. Waddell, true to the instinct of his own corrupt nature, importunes the Sheriff of the county for a certificate that "I paid no taxes upon $35,000 at interest for 1851!" The certificate is absurd upon its face, and so considered by the Sheriff himself, for most of my money at interest for 1851 was listed, as the law directs, in 1852, to be paid in 1853; but this certificate, like that obtained from the tax receiver, would subserve his corrupt purposes of deception. He wished the public to infer that in the opinion of the Sheriff of the county, I had not performed my whole duty to the government. I therefore, herewith, submit my correspondence with that very respectable officer.

ROBERT E. RIVES, Esq.—*Sir:* In the Raleigh Register of the 23d ultimo I find a statement given by you in which you certify "that I paid you no taxes on $35,000 at interest for 1851." This statement, though not so intended on your part, was designed by others to create a false impression. I desire, therefore, to know whether I have regularly paid my taxes into your office, and whether you have any reason for believing that I had $35,000, or any other sum, at interest for 1851, which has not been accounted for in my tax list for 1851 and 1852, as required by law. Very respectfully, yours,

A. RENCHER.

March 11th, 1853.

HON. A. RENCHER—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your note in reference to the certificate I gave M. Q. Waddell, Esq., I state that I gave it at his request, and did not see at the time what good it could do *him*, or what harm it could do you; but as you think a false impression may be made by it, I will here say that since I have been Sheriff you have paid up punctually all the taxes you were bound to pay, nor have I any reason to doubt but you have listed all the property you were bound by law to list.

Truly yours, ROBT E. RIVES, *Sheriff.*

I shall notice but one other falsehood on the part of this father of lies. In his late communication he says "that when charged by my competitor for the Senate (Mr. Albright) with this failure to give a full list of my property in 1851, I virtually acknowledged the truth of the charge *by listing in 1852 all I had held back in 1851.*" The very communication in which he utters this wilful and deliberate falsehood contains a certificate from the Clerk of the County Court in which the amount of silver plate listed by me in 1852 is precisely the same as that listed in 1851! If I listed two more carriages in 1852 than I did in 1851 it was because I owned two more on the 1st of April, 1852, than I did on the 1st of April, 1851, and not because I committed any errror in my tax list of 1851. My money at interest for 1852 was listed upon precisely the same principle as that for 1851. The income from the purchase of Bills of Exchange in the Spring of 1852, was not listed for that year for the same reason that similar profits made in the Spring of 1851 were not listed till the following year. These things were known to Mr. Waddell at the moment he uttered the above falsehood, for although he skulked from the campaign after our first meeting, he had friends both personal and political who everywhere heard my vindication of myself, as well as my exposure of him. As my tax list was made out in 1851 so it was in 1852, and will be in 1853.

So, too, of these Bills of Exchange. It is utterly untrue that I have ever made, or wished to make, any concealment of these transactions. Their purchase and the price of them was as open as the purchase and price of cotton in the Mobile market, and if there is any usury in them the State will get her portion of it. When, therefore, the penal statutes of this State against usury shall be enforced in another State where no such statutes exist, as has been threatened by this great luminary of law, I hope the State will be generous enough to contribute her portion of the penalty, which she may well afford to do, as so great a legal discovery would no doubt place its author high on the list of tax-paying lawyers; and she might perhaps reap a rich harvest of revenue from a quarter whence now unfortunately "*the record furnishes no evidence that she receives the smallest modicum.*"

Such is a simple statement of the very grave matters put at issue by a portion of the Chatham Whigs during the last summer, and now revived by the known author of them. I condescended to notice them then as I do now, to expose them and their author to the just contempt of every honorable man. I do not do so with any view to vindicate my own character. I should care but little for the good opinion of any one who could believe, upon the testimony of such a man, that in matters of this kind I could act unjustly towards my government. Maurice Q. Waddell stands before the public in the unenviable attitude, not only of having made charges against another which he knew to be false, but of having made them when he knew himself to be the guilty wretch he falsely charged others to be; and when thus detected and exposed, he has had the shameless effrontery boldly to deny the truth, although no one knew better than himself that what he pronounced an "*unmitigated lie*" was a *recorded fact!* A man so wanting in truth, and yet so shameless in falsehood, is worthy to have lived in the days of Jeffreys, and to have played the part of a common informer before that corrupt tool of despotic power.

A. RENCHER.

THE TROUBLE IN NEW MEXICO.

We give below, as a matter of some interest, the proclamation of Gov. Lane of New Mexico, claiming the Mecilla Valley which was left in the State of Chihuahua by a palpable error of Mr. Bartlett, our late Boundary Commissioner. The treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo requires that the boundariy shall be fixed by "the Commissioners *and the Surveyors.*" The Commissioners fixed the line at 32 degrees, 22 minutes North, which placed it far above the place originally intended, and left a great many people in Chihuahua, under Mexican laws, who would rather have been in New Mexico, under United States laws. Mr. Gray, the American Surveyor, refused to sign the agreement on the ground that the line agreed upon by the Commissioners was 37 miles North of El Paso, while the treaty contemplated a line only seven miles North. Congress substantially sustained by Mr. Gray, by refusing an appropriation to carry out the Commissioner's agreement, because of its violation of the treaty.

Gov. Lane called upon Colonels Sumner and Miles for the aid of the military under their command, to take possession of the country, but they refused; and the Mexicans immediately occupied the disputed territory with all the troops they could raise, and sent to Chihuahua for more. Gov. Lane was to have visited El Passo, but desisted, as he was advised by the American Consul that the the Prefect would arrest the Governor if he went over.

Substantially sustained as Gov. Lane was by his government, and with the sole object of protecting the inhabitants of the disputed district until the controversy was determined, and a provision made for their security under the laws of one country or the other, we do not see how Gov. Lane could have acted otherwise than "retake possession of the disputed territory, to be held *provisionally* by the United States, until the question of boundary shall be determined." It will be, moreover, recollected that the last Congress made an appropriation for the continuation of the survey and the settlement of the difficulty. Even the Baltimore American concedes that "until a final adjustment can be peacefully made, it is perhaps very prudent, when dealing with so quibbling a power as Mexico, to give no implied assent to what may be ultimately regarded as an error of the joint commission. It has always struck us that the boundary was to be decided by Disturnell's map, *which was made part of the treaty*; and not that the commissioners were to rectify Disturnell's map scientifically, and *then* run the boundary according to a corrected edition."

PROCLAMATION.:

Whereas, a portion of territory on the west side of the Rio Grande del Norte, thirty-four miles wide by one hundred and seventy-eight miles long, be the same more or less, is now claimed by the United States of America and by the Mexican Republic, respectively, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

2. From the year 1824, and anterior thereto, until the year 1851, this portion of territory was acknowledged to be within the limits of New Mexico; but in the year 1851, the State of Chihuahua assumed jurisdiction over the same without producing any authority for this act from the Republic of Mexico, and without having obtained the consent of the United States or the Territory of New Mexico; and in defiance of the remonstrances of a large portion of the inhabitants of the disputed territory, who then numbered two thousand souls.

3. During the discussion of the boundary question, under the treaty of peace, the Commissioner of Mexico proposed to abandon a part of this disputed territory, by dividing it between the two Republics. And during the year 1852 the United States virtually asserted a right of sovereignty over all the territories in dispute.

4. The claim of Chihuahua to this disputed territory is believed to be based upon the unwarrantable assumption that the Board of Commissioners had agreed upon a boundary line between Chihuahua and New Mexico, and that their agreement in the premises was binding both upon the United States and the Mexican Republic, and therefore final; whereas a valid agreement had not been and has not yet been made by said Board; and, moreover, the action of the Board has been virtually repudiated and nullified by the United States.

5. Each of the high contracting parties to the treaty of Guadalupe, *ex rei necessitate*, tacitly reserved to accept or reject the decisions of the Board of Boundary Commissioners; and if the Board had assigned the city of Chihuahua and the country north of it to the United States, or the city of Santa Fe and the country south of it to the Mexican Republic, the action of the Board would certainly not have been regarded as final.

6. Ever since the territory in question was thus forcibly and illegally annexed to the State of Chihuahua, that State has signally failed to protect the inhabitants of that territory in their rights of person, of property and of conscience, and moreover had not made a reasonable defence against border Indian depredations, and thereby prevented reclamations against the United States for the property taken by the Indians.

7. The present revolutionary condition of the Mexican republic precludes the hope of adequate protection being afforded by that Republic to the inhabitants in this disputed territory for the time being; and a large portion of the inhabitants now claim the protection of the United States, and solicit the reannexation of their territory to New Mexico, from which it was illegally wrested by the State of Chihuahua.

Now, therefore, as the United States have been wrongfully deprived of the portion of territory in question, even should the Mexican Republic have a rightful claim to it, which is denied; and so by the law of nations the United States is justly entitled to exercise jurisdiction over the same, and protect the inhabitants thereof in all their rights until the claim of the Mexicen republic shall be formally recognized by the United States; and as the probable time of the settlement of the boundary question is indefinitely postponed; and the interests of the United States, and the rights of the inhabitants of the territory are inadequately protected, I, William Carr Lane, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, (upon my own official responsibility, and without orders from the Cabinet at Washington,) do hereby, in behalf of the United States, retake possession of the disputed territory, to be held provisionally by the United States and the Mexican Republic. And I do hereby require all civil and military officers of the United States, and of the territory of New Mexico, whom it may concern, to execute the laws of the United States, and of the territory of New Mexico, in and over the territory aforesaid, which is provisionally attached to, and made a part of, the county of Donna Ann, in the territory of New Mexico.

And to the end that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of the citizens of New Mexico, as to the boundary line between the territory of New Mexico and the State of Chihuahua, the true and well-known boundary between this State and Territory, as established by a decree of the Mexican Congress of July 27, 1824, and as delineated upon Disturnell's treaty map, is hereby provisionally established; which boundary line has its initial point in the main channel of the Rio Grande, above the dam of the Acequia Madre, (across the Rio Grande,) and below Frontera, eight miles more or less North of the town El Paso. The said line to run from the Rio Grande Westwardly, and then Northwardly until it reaches the Rio Gila, according to the provisions of the treaty aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I hereto subscribe my name, and cause the executive seal of the Territory of New Mexico to be affixed, at the town of Donna Ann, the 13th day of March, A. D., 1853, and in the seventy-seventh year of the Independence of the United States. WM. CARR LANE.

By the Governor:
JOHN GEINER, Secretary.
By MIGUEL A. OTERO, Private Secretary.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board,
RALEIGH, April 27, 1853.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute, among the several Counties of the State of North Carolina, the sum mentioned in the following table, in part of the nett income of said fund the current year for the support of Common Schools in the State; the sums to be paid at the Treasury Department upon the application of the persons properly authorized to receive the same.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, and Yadkin will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the Counties from which they were respectively formed. DAVID S. REID,
Ex. officio Pres't Lit. Board.

COUNTIES.	Fed. Population.	Spring Distribution. $	c.
Alamance,	10,166	813	28
Alexander,	5,003

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1853.

MR. EDWARDS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Edwards alludes to the "great and good men who formed our incomparably excellent Constitution in 1776," and says they "had no occasion to consult old theories, nor to indulge in nice speculations," in performing the work they were chosen to do. We yield to no one in respect and veneration for those illustrious men. They were engaged, at this very time, in fighting the battles and in incurring all the hazards of that Revolution which resulted so gloriously for us all; but though they had experienced much and learned much in their contest for civil liberty, and though they no doubt most anxiously sought to incorporate into the structure of government *all* those principles which, in free States, are essential to the protection of the rights of men and of property, yet we find that, in one respect, their efforts were not crowned with success. They apportioned representation, for example, by the uncertain rule of territory—that is, they assigned to the Counties, whether large or small, one Senator and two Commoners each, thus overlooking the principles of population and taxation; and, as a consequence of this, and upon the assumption that the Commoners represented population and the Senators the landed interest, they continued the provision that none but freeholders should be allowed to vote for Senators. We say they *continued* this provision, for we find it, almost word for word, in the "Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina," framed by John Locke, and adopted in July, 1669, by the Lords Proprietors. Here is the freehold qualification prescribed in the "Fundamental Constitutions" referred to:

"71st. There shall be a Parliament consisting of the Proprietors, or their deputies, the Landgraves and Casiques, and one freeholder out of every precinct, to be chosen *by the freeholders* of the said precinct respectively. They shall sit all together in one room, and have, every member, one vote.

72d. No man shall be chosen a member of Parliament, who has less than five hundred acres of freehold within the precinct for which he is chosen, *nor shall any have a vote in choosing the said member, that hath less than fifty acres of freehold within the said precinct.*"

In that day, land was every thing—men, without land, nothing. Even the Constables were "chosen annually *by the freeholders* of the colony." This Constitution, it is true, was never carried fully into effect, and was abrogated in 1693; but it serves to show the spirit of the times, and the source from which the present freehold qualification was derived. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Edwards' declaration that the Congress of 1776 did not "consult old theories," is unfounded; they *did* "consult old theories," and act accordingly. The great *American* doctrine of basing one branch of the Legislature on taxation and the other on population, and of allowing *all* to vote at the polls, was not established at that day; or, if it was, it had not been so tested as to induce our forefathers to adopt it.

The freehold qualification is, then, a relic of *British* rule. It has descended to us as one of the results of the feudal system, under which the landed proprietor controlled every thing about him, and frequently disposed, almost at will, of the persons and lives of his tenants and retainers.

It cannot be doubted that the Congress of 1776 would have abolished this freehold qualification, if they had given full consideration to it, and could have devised some basis of representation calculated to protect the tax-paying or landed interest, against the supposed tendency of the masses to encroach on that interest. But, as we have stated, the doctrine of representation based on taxation and population had not been established; and besides, in 1776, the landed interest of the State was the paramount interest, and it was natural that our forefathers should be jealous, under the circumstances, of the non-landholders, who were, for the most part, migratory, and tenants by sufferance or at will. Again, free government was, at that day, *an experiment;* the landholders (though the non-landholders performed their whole duty in the ranks, as common soldiers) had the command of the armies and the control of the civil government; and they decided, out of abundant caution, and especially as they had apportioned representation according to territory, to retain the freehold qualification.

Mr. Edwards alludes only incidentally to the basis of representation provided in our present Constitution; indeed, the leading error under which he labours is, that land is represented and protected by the Senatorial voter at the polls, and not in the basis of taxation on which the Senate is established. We shall go more fully into the argument in our next number.

THE NEW BANKS.

The Farmer's Bank, of Elizabeth City, has been organized by the election of the following Directors: Joseph H. Pool, William Simmons, William Shannon, R. White, and James M. Whidbee. The officers are, J. H Pool President; William W. Griffin, Cashier; G. W. Dashiell, Teller. Resolutions were passed authorizing the Directors to establish a Branch at Greensborough, and allowing the stockholders at Greensborough to choose their own officers.

The Bank of Yanceyville was organized on the 21st April. The following gentlemen were chosen Directors: N. M. Roan, George Williamson, Allen Gunn, William Long, Samuel P. Hill, Thomas Bigelow, and T. D. Johnson. Samuel P. Hill was elected President, and A. C. Finley Cashier.

The Bank of Charlotte has also organized. We have mislaid the paper containing the names of the officers. We learn that a considerable amount beyond that authorized by the charter was subscribed, thus showing the abundance of money in that section of the State.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD. A special meeting of the stockholders of this Road was held in this City yesterday. Perrin Busbee, Esq., represented the State. We have none of the particulars of the meeting.

☞ See advertisement of gutta-percha chain pump, in another column; and see the pump, for it "spouts" for itself but a short distance from our office.

SCOTT-SEWARDISM.

"Brownlow's Whig" complains in strong terms of the proscriptive spirit evinced by the Scott-Seward leaders of Tennessee towards the Fillmore and Webster Whigs. The Editor says:

"It cannot be denied that the spirit of the *Whig Scott Leaders* of Tennessee is a mean, illiberal, proscriptive, and infinitely *infernal* spirit. We have believed for months, that orders have been issued from the head-quarters of the self-constituted leaders of Jones, Collum, Seward, and Scott Whiggery, to show no quarter to those Whigs who had the independence to object to the nomination of Scott, at the expense of Whig principles, and the sacrifice of such men as Fillmore and Webster."

The Editor then publishes extracts from letters received from Whigs in various parts of Tennessee, protesting against this conduct; and concludes as follows:

"Connecticut and Rhode Island have recently gone for Democracy. We look for Vermont to go next. As for Tennessee, the proscriptive spirit of these Scott Whig papers, and leaders, will about lay her to the land in August next. As things are now being managed, with a few more such leading editorials as the one in the *Register*, reading all Webster Whigs out of the Church—the Democrats will carry the Governor, Legislature, and two-thirds of the Congressional districts."

The same spirit prevails in North Carolina. Mr. Gaither has been brought out, by the Scott-Sewardites, to oppose Mr. Clingman on account of his manly course in opposition to Gen. Scott during the late campaign; Mr. Osborne, a copperhead Scottite, has been nominated in the Mecklenburg District; Mr. Puryear, an equally inveterate Scottite, has been nominated over the head of the Hon. J. P. Caldwell, the late member, because he hesitated or refused to support the Seward candidate; in the 5th District Mr. Kerr, the Scout leader in the late contest in this State for Governor, pops out at the "urgent solicitation" of his friends, and intimates pretty clearly in his circular published in the Greensborough Patriot, that *he* is better entitled to the field than any other Whig; and judging from appearances, Mr. Outlaw would be ruled off but for the firm stand of his Bertie friends. And it is well known that Mr. Rayner, another Fillmore Whig, was compelled by the interference and opposition of Mr. Stanly, to withdraw his name from the contest for Senator in the late Assembly.

However, this is a matter in which we take no particular interest. We allude to it as a part of the history of the times. The Whig "house" is "divided," and must fall, plank by plank and beam by beam. The election of Gen. Pierce gave it an earthquake shock, which, of itself, would have rendered its destruction sure; the divisions and strifes of the ambitious leaders among themselves, will only hasten the result.

COPPER.

The last Greensborough Patriot, noticing the Copper Mines in Guilford, says:

"The number of hands and extent of operations are increasing at the point of first development, (by the "N. C. Copper Company"—to call things by their right names—under the supervision of Mr. Foster, one of the partners, whose skill, energy and constant personal attention are given at the mine.) And the vein, we learn, continues an increasingly rich yield. We have been told that last week, a solid block of rich copper ore was taken up, weighing nearly a ton, and that it is an every day occurrence for blocks of 1000 lbs. or thereabouts to be taken up. Veins are also being opened in several other localities, and by other proprietors, with fine promises.

The present is court week, and almost every man comes to town with his pockets literally full of rocks. Whenever two men meet, a mutual exhibition of the "signs" of copper takes place, in the shape of 'rocks' picked up on their plantations. The poorest sort of flinty ridges have, in many places, run up in price far above the value of rich bottom lands, and we have heard of some very heavy transactions in the transfer of mines already opened within a few days past.

This excitement will result, in farther valuable mineral discoveries; but it cannot possibly result in a realization of all the wild and extravagant fancies liable to grow out of it.

The interest developed has thrown a new class into our society—it has centred in this immediate vicinity some of the shrewdest, sharpest, most thorough-going men on the face of the globe. They will literally leave no stone unturned which promises remunerative return for outlays of capital and labor."

J. J. Jackson, Esq., has left with us some specimens of Copper ore, discovered on the lands of S. S. Jackson, Esq., on Deep River. This mine is near navigation.

Col. Willie Pope, of this County, has also left with us a specimen of Iron ore discovered on his Hill plantation, near this place. This ore is said to be rich.

NEW ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER. A Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, says the Greensborough Patriot, was opened under dispensation, by Most Excellent Ezekiel Myers, Deputy Grand High Priest, in Germanton on Friday, 22d April, A. D. 1853, A. L. 1863, A. J., 2383. The following companions were appointed officers:

Isaac S. Gibson, High Priest; Dr. William W. Stedman, King; Daniel F. Dalton, Scribe; Leonidas R. Gibson, Captain of the Host; John B. Kingsbury, Principal Sojourner; George M. Everhart, Royal Arch Captain: Mathew R. Banner, Master of 3rd Veil; John W. Gibson, Master 2d Veil; Dr. Beverly Jones, Master of 1st Veil; R. H. Smith, Secretary; William N. Gibson, Treasurer.

JOHN S. CASKIE. We cordially endorse the following from the Montgomery Advertiser:

"We are pleased to learn that the sentiment of satisfaction at the course of this young but talented and already distinguished statesman, and representative of the Richmond district, is so universal to preclude the call of a Convention. Virginia has not within her borders a gentleman possessed of a finer mind, more extensive attainments, and more brilliant powers of oratory than John S. Caskie. Cordially do we wish him the fullest measure of success and renown."

FIRE IN NORFOLK. We learn that on Monday last a fire was raging in Norfolk, and that the flames had spread to the National Hotel. We have no further particulars. We trust that the damage to the City has not been wide-spread nor serious.

HAD BETTER "DISGORGE." Misers who have been hoarding up Spanish quarters, had better begin to disburse them. After next month they will be called in at 20 cents, and the new American coinage substituted.

☞ The Hon. John Slidell has been elected by the Legislature of Louisiana to the Senate of the United States, in the room of Mr. Soule. Mr. Slidell was appointed Minister to Central America, but declined.

FALSE HISTORY CORRECTED. The New Orleans Delta denounces as a hoax an account of Gen. Jackson's reminiscence of the Battle of New Orleans, communicated to the Savannah Journal by "Philo Jackson," as the fruits of a visit to the old Hero at the Hermitage in 1839. As the narrative found its way into our columns, we deem it proper to publish the denial of the Delta which says that the "store boxes, bags of sand, &c., are even more a fiction than the cotton bales." Some of the latter were undoubtedly used in making the mound—it is humbug to call it a fortification—but they were found more dangerous than effective, as the cannon balls from the enemies batteries knocked them out of place, and the cotton, strewed about the lines, would catch fire and endanger the American ammunition. But what use was there for cotton bales, store boxes, or bags of sand, when there was plenty of good earth to dig up and throw into a heap in front of the men, which opposed a much better resistance than boxes or bales of any article? It was this happy conception which rendered Jackson's entrenchment so strong; and it was the want of reflection and common sense of the English Engineers, in making their batteries of boxes and hogsheads of sugar, instead of common dirt, to which we may ascribe the disastrous result of the British bombardment on the 1st of January, when, in a few hours, their whole works were blown to atoms, and nearly all their guns dismounted. But the most absurd part of the foregoing story, is that which represents the British General as riding up to Gen. Jackson to surrender his sword. This is an entirely new fact, that the British surrendered on that occasion. The general impression was, that they held their own—retired from the field—and that Gen. Jackson positively forbade his men to pursue them, as they were still stronger than his force. Gen. Lambert, the only General left untouched—lay quietly with his command in a ditch, from which at night he withdrew beyond reach of the American batteries. Why he should leave his safe place, abandon his command of four thousand, and ride forward to surrender his sword to Gen. Jackson, and then be knighted therefor by Great Britain, will excite as much curiosity and surprise as the statement that the Americans strengthened their lines by throwing ladders and fascines over to the British, the very things they wanted! *Richmond Enquirer.*

THE EFFECTS OF OUR RAIL AND PLANK ROADS. We some time ago briefly noted some of the effects of our projected Rail and Plank Roads upon the prices of real estate, in their vicinity. We are now able to state that the improvement then noted is not confined to a few isolated cases, but that it is general. Within the past week an assessment of the real estate within the corporate limits of the town, has been made for the purpose of taxation, and we understand it has been rated full 25 per cent. above the last assessment. Indeed, much property about town which could scarcely have been sold at any price, a few years ago, now finds ready purchasers at good prices. Out of the corporate limits of the town, the improvement is not less marked. Every acre of land in the neighborhood has been enhanced in value to a greater or less extent, by our Rail and Plank Roads. Nor are the effects of these confined to real estate. Every other species of property has felt the impulse. Now, if such are the effects of these improvements, by anticipation, who can predict their results when we reap the full harvest of their fruition? *Cheraw Gazette.*

The following sketch of the editorial habits of the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal, THURLOW WEED, is from the Madison County Whig:

"Somewhere we have seen a sketch of Weed in his sanctum, as it was a couple of years since. A large, plain room, containing a few tables chairs, and a sofa, and separated by a partition, pierced with a broad window, from the composing room, was occupied by him in common with his assistants. No room could be less private. Near one corner was the table of the editor, behind a pile of exchanges, cast aside and trampled down by his feet, to keep them from overwhelming him and his table. Here he received calls from State officers, members of the Legislature, applicants for offices and casual visitors. In the intervals of conversation he wrote editorials. Not hastily, as may be supposed, but slowly, and with many erasures. His accuracy is the fruit of incessant care. He writes much, but always with attention, and with more thought for his readers than for the unlucky compositor who puts his articles in type. His manuscript is a combination of fish hooks, fly specks, dashes and cockscrews, which at times defy deciphering and guesses, editor and compositor alike 'giving it up.' It is a clear case of that 'easy writing which is hard reading.'

About 3 o'clock his last article is in type and corrected, and his work for the day is ended. Thence forward he is at leisure, apparently as fresh and vigorous as though he had not just risen from seven or eight hours of the most exhausting labor in the world."

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED. Last evening about 9 o'clock, information was given to officers Cox and Cherry that counterfeit notes on the Bank of North Carolina had been passed in several instances during the afternoon in payment of small purchases. The person of the individual being described, they immediately started in pursuit, and after a long chase succeeded in arresting him at the Union Hotel, where, it was found, he was then lodging in company with another individual, who was also taken in charge. Their names had been entered as Jos. Smith and Jos. Thompson. On being taken before the Mayor and examined, several hundred dollar's worth of good money was found in their possession, and one ten dollar counterfeit note of the same kind as those passed, but on an examination of their baggage at the Hotel, two packages of counterfeit money to the amount of $15,000 were found in a carpet bag. Both were committed to jail.

The whole of the spurious money was in ten dollar notes on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, a good many of which, there is no doubt, they have succeeded in passing, as the one first arrested had in his possession numerous bundles of cigars, rolls of socks, pencil cases, &c., that had probably been bought for the sake of getting change. A letter was found on one, by which it would seem he was from New Orleans. Further particulars will be given as soon as known. *Norfolk News.*

SECOND RATE *vs.* FIRST RATE. The following is a bit of Thackeray's humor, and is very good if not first rate:

I always had a taste for the second rate in life. Second-rate poetry, for instance, is an uncommon deal pleasanter to my fancy than your great thundering first-rate epic pomes. Your Milton and Dantes are magnificent—but a bore; whereas an ode of Horace, or a song of Tom Moore, is always fresh, sparkling, and welcome.

Second-rate claret, again is notoriously better than first-rate wine; you get the former genuine, whereas the latter is a loaded and artificial composition that cloys the palate, and bothers the reason.

Second-rate beauty in woman is likewise, I maintain, more agreeable than first-rate charms. Your first-rate beauty is grand, severe, awful—a faultless, frigid angel of five feet nine—superb to behold at church, or in the park, or at the drawing room—but hah! how inferior to a sweet little second rate *nez retrousse*," with which you fall in love in a minuete.

Second-rate novels, I also assert to be superior to the best works of fiction. They give you no trouble to read, excite no painful emotions—you go through them with a gentle, languid, agreeable interest. Mr. James' romances are perfect in this way. The *ne plus ultra* of indolence may be enjoyed during their perusal.

BOSTON, April 27. Several additional bank bills were passed yesterday in the House of Representatives, and a bill was reported allowing the Mechanics' Bank to increase its capital $2,000,000, under the general Banking Law.

A resolution has been reported appropriating $10,000 for a statue of Daniel Webster, to be placed in the State House.

The ten hour bill passed to its third reading by 40 majority, and the Hoosac Tunnel bill by 29 majority.

A delegation, headed by Gen. Wool, arrived here last evening, representing the city of Troy, to urge the importance of the Hossac tunnel upon the attention of the Legislature.

FREE SCHOOLS. Concord, with a population a little short of 10,000, paid $9,435,40, or 74 cents per head, last year, for school purposes. Charlestown, Massachusetts, population about 17,000, paid $27,000 or $1,60 per head, more than two dollars for our one.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Martin County, agreeably to public notice, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, Col. Joseph J. Williams was called to the Chair and Bryant Bennett appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting in a forcible and lucid manner.

The committee appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws reported, and after being read were unanimously adopted, after which the following officers were elected for the year:

Thomas Jones, President; J. J. Williams, Archibald Staton and Benjamin C. Mayo, Vice Presidents; Bryant Bennett Recording Secretary; Dr. S. C. Benjamin, Corresponding Secretary, and W. R. W. Sherrod, Treasurer.

The President on being conducted to the chair returned thanks in a neat and pertinent manner.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of vigilance for the ensuing year, viz: B. Bennett, A. Staton, W. R. Brown, W. R. W. Sherrod, W. R. Hyman, B. Martin. B. C. Mayo, S. W. Outterbridge, M. C. S. Cherry and W. E. Spruill.

On motion, the members present proceeded to subscribe the amount necessary to enable the Society to avail itself of the recent Legislative enactment. The sum required was immediately raised and paid over to the Treasurer in an enthusiastic spirit, which augurs well for the future prospects of the Association.

On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was ordered to make known to the proper authorities the legal organization of the Society.

On motion, the Editors of the Standard, Star and Farmer's Journal be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet again the first Saturday of May next.

THOMAS JONES, *Pres't.*
BRYANT BENNETT, *Sec'y.*
Hamilton, April 2, 1853.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S CHARITY. There was recently (says the N. Y. National Democrat,) a family of thirty slaves in Virginia, which the owner offered to sell into freedom at a very small price. Some benevolent parties in Philadelphia undertook to raise the amount by subscription. The facts were presented, by letter, to Mrs. Sigourney, who immediately enclosed twenty-five dollars for the object. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, was also written to, and, of course she responded by sending a very large amount of money for the "glorious purpose." She had just realized an immense fortune by her abolitionism—she was just on the eve of starting for England to be feted by the Duchess of Sutherland, and caressed by the hand of the nobility, and of course she gave a *very* large sum to purchase these thirty slaves. No good reader, she gave *not one cent.* She sent a letter back full of sweet sympathy, abounding with the charity of advice and approval, but as empty of money as her own face is of shame at the contemptable part she is now playing in England of forging a State's evidence against her country. No, she had no money for the "poor slave." As her eminent friend and co-laborer, Mr. Aminadab Sleek, would say, "It is not in our way." Her "mission" is to make money *out of* negro-philanthropy, and not *for* it.

FIRST FRUITS. The Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road begins to pour the products of the pine into our market. In the past month about 5,000 bbls. of Rosin have been brought down the road, and landed at our wharves by the Steamer Brothers, and tow Boats.

Yesterday Capt. John Banks delivered to W. A. Gwyer 69 bbls. Spts. Turpentine, which came down the road from the distilleries of L. Peacock in Columbus County. Thio lot was the first distillation of the season, and the second lot of spirits brought down the road.

In addition to this we learn the Steamer Brothers has carried over thirteeen Turpentine Distilleries which are located along the line of the road, rendering facilities to those who get turpentine—and adding to the industrial pursuits of a portion of the State, hitherto inaccessable for want of roads to transport produce upon.

The first fruits of the Road look fair. Let us hope Summer will but ripen and increase the supply. *Wilmington Herald.*

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. John Kerr, Esq., late whig candidate for Governor of the State, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District, composed of the counties of Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Moore and Montgomery. This district is largely whig. Mr. Morehead declines a re-election, and Mr. Kerr's chances of election are therefore good, provided he has no opposition from his own party. Nevertheless, we hope he will not be permitted to walk over the track. There are many democrats in the district who could, by a vigorous canvass, add strength and spirit to the democratic cause, in their section. Among these we may be permitted to mention, without disparagement to others, the names of Robert P. Dick and J. R. McLean, of Greensboro'. S. P. Hill, of Caswell, and J. J. Jackson, of Chatham. Either one of these gentlemen would make an able and vigorous canvass. Rouse up democrats of the 5th, and prepare for the struggle. *Fay. Carolinian.*

FANNY FERN'S BEST. We think Fanny Fern never wrote a better pair of paragraphs than the following from the Olive Branch:

"*Look on this picture, and then on that.*"

"Father is coming!" and little round faces grow long, and merry voices are hushed, and toys are hustled into the closet, and mamma glances nervously at the door, and baby is bribed with a lump of sugar to keep the pesce, and father's business face relaxes not a muscle, and the little group huddle like timid sheep in a corner, and tea is despatched as silently as though speaking were prohibited by the statute book, and the children creep like culprits to bed, marvelling that the baby dares to crow so loud, now that '*Father has come!*'

"Father is coming!" and bright eyes sparkle for joy, and tiny feet dance with glee, and eager faces press against the window pane, and a bevy of rosy lips claim kisses at the door, and picture books lie unrebuked on the table, and tops, and balls, and dolls are discussed, and little Susy lays her soft cheek against the paternal whiskers with the most fearless 'abandon,' and Charley gets a love pat for his 'medal,' and mamma's face glows radiant, and the evening paper is read, (not silently but aloud,) and tea, and toast, and time vanish with equal celerity, for jubilee has arrived and '*Father has come!*'

A block of fine white marble, six feet long by two and a half feet wide, has just been finished in Washington for the National Washington Monument. An open Bible in alto-relief is displayed on the centre, with the words, in raised letters on each side of it, "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in session in Washington City, May, 1852." The assembly made a liberal appropriation for the stone, the design of which was furnished in a resolution passed by that body. *Balt. American.*

A writer in Putman remarks that nearly half the people in New York dine out every day in the week but Sunday—the gentlemen down town, and the ladies and children at some fashionable Broadway saloon. A gentleman who was in New York last week says he counted one hundred and seventy-five ladies dining at one time in one of the fashionable Broadway saloons. There was any quantity of livery carriages standing in front of the door. Our New York friends are getting almost as bad as the French in deserting their homes.

NEGRO TRADING. We learn that, a day or two since, two men were arrested at the 79 mile station on the Central Railroad, charged with bringing negroes into the State, and selling them contrary to law. They had brought some eight or ten negroes from North Carolina, whom they had disposed of, and had one in their possession when arrested. They were taken to Macon by an officer from that city, when they were bound in the sum of $1,000 each, to take their trial. The negro found in their possession was committed to jail. *Savannah News.*

It is said that a gentleman from Tennessee observed to Gen. Pierce, a few days since, that he came from a district which had never held or solicited an office from the General Government. Then, said Gen. Pierce, promptly, it is to be hoped that it never will break in on such a beautiful custom. This was a puzzler.

Correspondence of the Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23d, 1853.

MR. HOLDEN—*Dear Sir:* The gloom of winter and of early spring having departed away, we are now in the enjoyment of the most delightful weather, for the season, that has been known here for many years. Yesterday the weather was unusually warm during the morning and afternoon, and in the evening we were favored with a delightful thunder storm, which continued but a short time. This was succeeded by a violent hail storm, which, for a few minutes, threatened to be no ordinary storm; hail fell in great numbers, measuring from half an inch to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, many of which I measured myself. There was some fine window-glass broken, but the greatest damage seems to have been done to the "green houses" in and about the City—one alone is reported to have had about one thousand panes of glass broken. I do not think the fruit far enough advanced to have received any injury from the pelting that it must avidently have received from the falling hail. This morning is clear and pleasant, with every appearance of a continuation. The numerous public squares were thrown open to the public during the week, which has given new life to the juvenile, as they resort to them in great numbers in the afternoon, with their attendants, there to enjoy themselves with their various amusements. These squares are not only an ornament to the City, but they tend greatly to the health of the citizens. Thousands of persons who have been pent up in close rooms in narrow streets and alleys during the winter months find great relief in being able to enjoy a few hours walk, and breathe the pure atmosphere that is free to all in those delightful, shady retreats, that are open to all, the old and the young, rich and poor, who conform to the rules, and conduct themselves properly.

All branches of business continues good; the mechanics have given no further evidence of a strike, having generally where it was merited received a satisfactory advance of wages. Some of the waiters in the Hotels have stood out for an advance, but they have been disregarded, and their places supplied with females. There is nothing more of importance to communicate.

Yours very truly, B.

Further News by the Canada.

The telegraph furnishes the following additional items of foreign news by the steamer Canada, which reached Boston yesterday:

At midnight on the 16th, the Canada exchanged signals with the royal mail steamship Asia, going up the channel for Liverpool.

The screw steamship City of Glasgow, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool as the Canada was leaving.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe had attended the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was presented with £130 by 2,200 subscribers.

FRANCE.—The only noticeable events are the trial of the newspaper correspondents, not yet concluded; and some strange developments of M. Veron appropriating the lion's share of the purchase money of the Constitutionnel.

Stringent regulations as to political refugees in France are promulgated. None will be permitted to reside at Lyons, Marseilles, or the departments of the Seine, without special authorization. Spanish refugees must not approach within 100 miles of the Spanish frontier; Germans must keep the same distance from Germany, and Italians from Italy.

There is some talk of voting a jointure to the Empress; and of pensioning the heirs of Gerard, the French inventor of spinning linen thread by machinery.

ITALY.—A new manifesto from Mazzini is reported to have appeared at Turin. It is now said that Mazzini and some of his agents have crossed from Malta into Sicily. Eighty prisoners have been arrested at Catania and Messina.

COMMERCIAL. LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers report the colonial and foreign produce market dull throughout the week. Linseed cakes, oblong western in cakes £7 5s. ex ship; fine New York offering freely at £9 5s.; Boston in bags at £9. Tea firm, with some speculation in view of a probable change in duties.

The iron trade was steady, and the principal markets were firm at £8 a £8 5s. for bars, and £9 1s. rails; Scotch pig fluctuated from 52s. a 54s.

FREIGHTS.—Freights at Liverpool to the United States have varied but little during the week. They closed stiffer, however, owing to the scarcity of tonnage. Steerage passengers were abundant.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Goods and yarns continue to wear a heavy aspect, as far as new contracts are concerned. The light stocks held induce much firmness on the part of procurers, but operations are spiritless.

HAVRE MARKETS, April 13. Sales of cotton for the week 6,900 bales, of which 3,300 were afloat, against 16,236 bales of imports, leaving a stock of 74,000 bales, including 71,500 American, the market closing quiet but steady at former rates, awaiting the Baltic's news. Ashes in request. Coffee and sugar dull. Lard neglected. Rice languid; Carolina nominally 32f.

The Railroad Accident near Chicago.

BUFFALO, April 28th, 1853. The Chicago papers contain heart-rending details of the late melancholy accident. The entire road in the vicinity of the catastrophe was covered with ruined cars and the dead and dying. One by one the wounded and uninjured crept from beneath, and the shrieks of the women and the groans of the dying added to the horror of the scene. One poor woman, with both her legs broken, lie with a dead child on her arms, and two little ones, uninjured, clinging to her. A young woman stood by the dead bodies of her father, mother and brother, shrieking like a maniac. Three children, from eight to ten years of age, were taken out and recognized by their father, who is left alone. Beneath the edge of a car appeared the bald head and hand of an old man, a leg of one, and the mangled body of another.

The scene at the depot was awful in the extreme when the remains were brought in—the floor was covered with blood, and a heap of limbs gathered together in a corner, while many bereaved ones were searching for lost friends or relatives.

The coroner's jury rendered their verdict last night on the bodies of the sixteen persons killed. They found that the deceased came to their deaths by a collision between the trains caused by the gross carelessness and neglect of Moses Tyler, conductor, and Thomas Backman, engineer, of the Michigan Central Railroad, and Herbert L. Whitney and Edward Davis, engineers on the Southern road—holding them as causing the deaths of the bodies before them. They also censure Mr. Jouriette, superintendent of the machine shop, for not furnishing proper lights on the engines of the central company. Robert Davis, a fireman on the Southern road, and Whitney, Davis, Tyler and Backman were committed to await their trial. Those named in the verdict are held for manslaughter.

BOSTON, April 29. The New England Methodist Conference, which is in session at Ipswich, was last night occupied with the discussion of the slavery question as connected with the Church.

MARRIED,

On Sunday morning, April 17th, at Lowe's Chapel, Rockingham county, N. C., by the Rev. D. W. Doub, Mr. Henry Baker, of Louisburg, N. C., to Miss Dehlia A. Reid, of Thompsonville. At the same time and place, and by the same, J. N. Thompson to Miss Mary A. Brannock, both of the county of Rockingham.

On Thursday evening, the 7th of April, by the Rev. James A. Chalk, Dr. John F. McAnally, of Henderson county, Tenn., to Miss Martha E. Haley, of Decatur county, Tenn.

On Thursday evening last, 29th ultimo, in New Hanover county, on Upper Black River, by Rev. C. Shaw, David L. Burbank to Miss Mary A. Henry, daughter of Neil Henry, Esq.

DIED,

In this City, on Tuesday morning, the 26th ult., Annie, infant daughter of Rev. William E. Pell.

In Robeson county, on the 15th ult., Dr. Archibald Dalrymple McNair, in the 33d year of his age.

At Owen Hill, Bladen county, on the 19th ult., Mrs. Lucy A. Owen, widow of the late Governor John Owen, and daughter of General Thomas Brown, an officer of the Revolutionary war, aged about 80 years.

New Fancy and Confectionary Store.
ON MAIN STREET.
Between Messrs. Pomeroy's & Porter's Sign of "BIG BOOT."

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

Fancy Goods, &c.

French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea sets, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving Cream, Essences, Hair Tonics, side, tucking and dressing Combs, Pocket Knifes, Scissors, Hairpins, Needles, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe brushes, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

Confectionary, &c.

Candies of all descriptions, Chocolate, Macearoni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves in 2-4, 1-4 and 1-8 jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea Nuts, &c.

Cigars.

The choicest brands of Havannah, Principle and Regalia Cigars from 16 to 50 dollars per thousand.

Best lump and twisted chewing Tobacco, from 25 cts. to $1,15 per pound.

Groceries.

A general assortment. F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1853. 48—

Just Received,

3,000 PRINCIPE; 3,000 Regelias; 3,000 short Havanah, all genuine imported Cigars; 3 000 Domestic of different brands.
500 lbs chewing Tobacco; 300 lbs smoking Tobacco.
F. MAHLER & Co.
May 4, 1853. 48—
Register will copy.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS
AT THE BAZAAR!!

WHITE, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped, and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass do., Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton do., Black and Fancy Alapaca do., Plaid and Fancy Cassimere do., Blk Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks, Tweeds, Cashmerettes and Angolas do.; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety; Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Wellings do., rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchifs, plain and fancy borders, Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats, plain and fancy Lawn do, fancy Silk do. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Black do. Lisle and Linen do, Washed Norway do., Fine Doe do., Black Colored Silk do, Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose do. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1853. 47—

SAM'L M. WILSON. | GEO. W. GRICE.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.

GIVE their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, do.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Ch'f Eng. Central Rail Road.
May 2, 1853. 48—1y.

Books Just Received,

A NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4 to
Woman's Record, or Sketches of all distinguished women, from the beginning, till A. D., 1850. Arranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age. By Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c., illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, engraved on wood by Lossing & Barrett.

Select British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies from 1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions, by James Spear Loring.

Industrial Drawing, comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, architecural elements, mechanism, and topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools, by D. H. Mahan, L. L. D.

The Lady's oracle, an elegant pastime for social parties and the family circle, by Henrietta Dumont.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
May 2, 1853. 48—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, or illustrations by pen and pencil, of the history, biography, Scenery, relics, and traditions of the war for Independence, by Benson J. Lossing, with several hundred engravings on wood, by Lossing & Barritt, chiefly from original Sketches by the authors. 2 vols. Royal octavo.

Hand Book of Universal Geography, being a Gazetteer of the World, based on the Census of the United States, England and France for 1851, Edited by J. Carey Cullicat, A.M.

Memoirs of the Queens of Henry VIII, and of his mother Elizabeth of York, by Agnes Strickland, complete in one Volume.

Nick of the Woods, or Jibbenainosay, a tale of Kentucky, by Robert Montgomery Bird, M. A. author of "Calavar," "The Infidel," &c.

A stray Yankee in Texas, by Philip Paxton.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY,
Raleigh, April, 1853. 47—

New Books.

NOTES and Emendations to the text of Shakespeare's plays from early manuscript corrections, in a copy of the folio, 1632, in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq., F. S. A.c.

The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francois Michaud; translated from the French by W. Robson. 3 vols., 12 mo.

Hang Mair, a Story of Scottish life, by the author of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, Merkland, &c.

New edition of Smith on the law of contracts, with notes and appendix, by J. G. Symon, Esq. Third American edition, with additional notes and references to both English and American decisions, by William Henry Rawle, author of a Treatise on Covenants for Title.

For sale by W. L. POM

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 4 p. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 4 a. m.
The mail closes at 3 p. m.

SOUTHERN MAIL.—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 3 p. m.
Mail closes at 6½ a. m.

WESTERN MAIL.—(By 4 horse coaches.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 11½ p. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By 4 horse coach.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m. except Sunday.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.
Mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 9. a. m.
Mail closes at Friday at 12 m.

HARDING HAS COME!

YES! WITH THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, IN HIS LINE, IN THE CITY!

WE can now exhibit to our friends and customers the choicest assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Dress and Frock Coats—Fine Fancy and plain Cassimere Pants—Fine Fancy Silk and Satin and bl'k Silk and Satin Vests, that can be found in any store in the State.

We pride ourselves upon selling the best

READY-MADE CLOTHING

this side of the British Provinces, equal in every respect to Custom Work, and much cheaper than Garments can be made to measure. We shall be receiving daily all the new styles of GOODS that come into market—for we manufacture all we sell— and are able to exhibit something NEW every week.

Call at the World-Wide renowned Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.
March 22, 1853. 36—

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats.

FASHIONABLE black Moleskin, White, Drab, and Black Summer Hats, for Men and Boys,
Leghorn, Panama, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Black and White Wool Hats for Sambo.
J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

Groceries! Groceries!!

IN Store and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
A Prime lot of Cuba Molasses.
Fresh whole grain Rice,
Crushed, Powdered, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, by bbl. or retail.
White Mercer Potatoes.
Rio Laguiro and Java Coffee.
March 1, 1853. 29—

ON HAND.

100 PIECES brown and bleached shirting and sheeting,
1-4 Linen shirting.
2-8 Pillow-cases linen by the yard or piece.
Brown and bleached jeans,
Drab corset do.
All for sale by the yard or piece. J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

Bargains.

200 PIECES Calicoes of all shades and prices.
For sale by J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

Candles! Candles!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853 —28

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail-Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.
SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.
Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.
February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.
Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.
SELBY & MURRAY.

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.
Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

French Accordeons.

A SPLENDID lot of French Accordeons—Nos. 4 5, 8, 11, 18, 17, 71, 72, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.
PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*
December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.
The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.
Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00
One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.
L. WADDELL.
February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

Saddler, Ferth & Ross' Mustard. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Cheltenham Salts. A supply in Store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following Garden Seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, may be found at the Drug Store of P. F. PESCUD.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney.
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood,
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead,
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch, (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early & Late.
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass.
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster.
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin, (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple.
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETTUCE—Ealy curled Royal Cabbage, Silecia.
Late India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Pistillette,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do.
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD—White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishop Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrow-fat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria,
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster,
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow,
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1853. 28—

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, until Saturday, 1st May next, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for the Graduation of the connection between the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road and the North Carolina Rail Road at Raleigh.
The proposals must state the price per cubic yard for Excavation, and the price per cubic yard for Embankment, and must embrace the entire earth work of the whole line.
Separate Proposals will be received until the same hour for the Masonry required in the line; stating the price per cubic yard for dry Masonry and the price per cubic yard for mortared Masonry.
Map and Profile of the route can be seen on application to the undersigned or in his absence to W. W. Vass.
The successful bidders will be required to enter into bond to complete the work by 1st January, 1854.
The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids as the interest of the Company may seem to require.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President.
Raleigh, March 28th, 1853. 38—1m.
*** Register, Warrenton News and Greensborough Patriot copy one month.

State of North-Carolina---WAKE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853. John O. Jeffreys, *Adm'r.* of Rob't N. Jeffreys, *dec'd. vs.* Wm. D. Jeffreys—Original attachment Levied on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Wm. D. Jeffreys, is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Wm. D. Jeffreys to be and appear before the justices at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-house in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of May next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him and the Land Levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.
Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said court at office, the 3rd Monday of February, 1853.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
March 25, 1853. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 38—w6w.

State of North-Carolina---WAKE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853. Evans & Cooke *vs.* J. Stanford Hunter—Original attachment Levied on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, J. Stanford Hunter, has removed from this State, and is a non-resident, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said J. Stanford Hunter to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-house in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday in May next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.
Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said court at office the 3rd Monday of February, 1853.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
March 25, 1853. [Pr. adv. $5,62½] 38—w6w.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,
DEALERS IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, *Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.*

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of
100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.
October 4, 1852. 94

Irish Potatoes.

A FEW barrels of those superior Carter Potatoes on hand—price reduced to close sales.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

Candles.

SPERM, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, all sizes, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April 11th, 1853. 42—

Office Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Co'y.
WILMINGTON, April 8th, 1853.
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, at this office, on and after Monday, 2d May next.
By order, JAMES S. GREEN,
Treas. Wil. & R. R. Co.
April 14th, 1853. 43—1m.

PELETIER'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply of this justly celebrated Extract, too well and highly appreciated to need any comments, is just received and for sale at PESCUD'S.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Passenger Trains on this Road are due as follows:

	Miles.	Mail Train. North	Mail Train. South.	Accommodation. North.	Accommodation. South.
Raleigh,		4 p. m.	4 a. m.	8 a. m.	4 45 p. m.
Forestville,	15	4 45	3 10	9 25	3 10
Franklinton,	11	5 25	2 30	10 30	2 5
Kittrell,	10	6 5	2	11 30	1
Henderson,	8	6 30	1 30	12 30	12 15
Ridgway,	13	7 15	12 50	2 10	10 30
Warrenton,	5	7 30	12 25	2 45	10
Macon,	5	7 50	12 10	3 15	9 30
Littleton,	11	8 25	11 35	4 15	8 25
Gaston,	9	9 p. m.	11 p. m.	5 p. m.	7 30 a. m.

The accommodation train leaves Raleigh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and returns Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Passengers neglecting to provide themselves with Tickets before taking the Cars, are liable to an extra charge.
Office of the R. & G. R. R. Company, February 16th, 1853. 27—tf.
☞ Register and Warrenton News copy.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. W. VASS, Treasurer.
Raleigh, March 28, 1853. 38—
*** Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Argus please copy.

NOVELTY WORKS

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
Mr. SILAS BURNS,
Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59.

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.
In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.
So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*
☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.
OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.
Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.
*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

WE are now in possession of our entire SPRING purchase, which is quite extensive; and as to quality, durability, and prices, is not surpassed by any Stock offered anywhere in these Southern States. It has been examined by the
GAY, THE FASHIONABLE, AND THE BEAUTFUL,
and pronounced A NO. ONE. All we ask now from our friends and customers—IS A CALL.
Persons from abroad who do not know where to find our establishment will be posted by calling at the Clothing and Furnishing Saloon of E. L. HARDING, Esq., where the Elephant can be seen, at all hours, free of charge—his living is off the "*Green!*"
EVANS & COOKE.
March 25, 1853. 38—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

TO MERCHANTS--IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.
Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.
September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

$10 REWBRD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.
ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.
The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.
CASWELL POWELL.
Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,
ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c
from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.
The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.
The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.
In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.
The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.
The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.
If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.
Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.
He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.
REFERENCES:
Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub.. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bnnk of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G* Releigh, Dec. 18, 1851. 14—tf.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.
OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch
WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.
These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.
They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing
WOOLEN GOODS,
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get
Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.
They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.
BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.
Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

DRESS GOODS.

PRINTED and Plaid Berages,
Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Bl'k, Groe DeRhine Silk and plain bl'k DeLair,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Bl'k and White and fancy Berage DeLains.
J. BROWN.
March 15, 1853. 34—

Salmon, Lobsters, Halibut.

JUST received a small lot of the above, put up in tin pots and hermetically sealed; warranted fresh and genuine, prepared and ready for the table.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 1st, 1853. 39—

Macaroni.

BEST quality Macaroni in Store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.
April 1st, 1853. 39—

Weeding Hoes.

A LARGE lot Weeding Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scy the Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale, by
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

A SECOND supply of Garden Seed, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire
STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Which is now being opened
AT HIS NEW STORE.
Old Stand,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.
FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.
One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.
The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.
To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.
QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Scientific and Practical Works.

THE American Miller, and Millwright's Assistant, by William Carter Hughes, editor of the American Miller, New York, illustrated by drawings of the most approved machinery, 12mo. The Turner's Companion, containing instructions in concentric, eliptic, and eccentric turning, also, various plates of chucks, tools and instruments, and directions for using the eccentric cutter, drill, vertical cutter and circular rest, with patterns and instructions for working them, illustrated by numerous engravings, 12mo. Builder's Companion, containing the elements of building, surveying and architecture, with practical rules and instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo. new edition. Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion, by J. Stokes, illustrated, a new edition, 12mo. Painter, Guilder, Varnisher, and Glass Stainer's Companion, 12 mo. Dyer and Colomaker's Companion. Electrotype Manipulations; being the theory and plain instructions in the art of working metals, by precipitating them from their solutions, through the ageney of galvanic or voltaic electricity, by Charles V. Walker, Hon. Secretary to the London Electrical Society, etc., illustrated by wood cuts, from the 14th London edition, new edition. The American Cotton Spinner and Managers' and Carders' Guide, a practical treatise on Cotton Spinning, giving the dimensions and speed of machinery, draught, and twist calculations, etc., with notices of recent improvements, together with rules and examples for making changes in the size and number of roving and yarn, compiled from the papers of the late Robert H. Baird. 16mo. 252 pages. The Year Book of Facts, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botony, Geology and Geography, Meteorology, and Astronomy, by John Timbs. Editor of The Arcana of Science and Art, 16mo. 320 pages. Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal Money, of any quantity from one pound to 10,000 bushels, 12 mo.
For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, April 1853 N. C. Bookstore.

Extracts and Perfumery.

P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF: Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jocker Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clernatis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranum, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.
FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c. Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch. Arrow Root, &c.
Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

Lots for Sale at Holly Springs.

WILL be sold at public sale on Saturday, the 23d day of April, a number of Lots of land, of various sizes, situated at the Holly Springs, Wake County, laid off and arranged by the Holly Springs Lodge.
Those who wish to locate themselves in a high and healthy country, together with the advantages of the "High School," now in successful operation at that place, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.
Terms made known on day of sale.
THE COMMISSIONERS.
Holly Springs, March 27th, 1853. 39—td.

Family Groceries.

25 BBLS. Loaf, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
uperior Green Tea, also black Tea.
For sale by J. BROWN.

To the Public--*A perfect Luxury in Summer and Winter.* The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.
ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles.
pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.
J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.
Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.
Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at
HENRY KIEM'S.

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Land AND LAMP FEEDER. A new article, warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of Burning Fluid. Camphene, and all other explosive compounds used for the production of light. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell to prevent explosion is that of the well known "Davy's" Safety Lamp for Miners. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

Warrenton Female Institute.
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.
Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.
Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.
GRAVES & WILCOX.
Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.
PARISEN & KING'S
NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL
EXPRESS.
Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq'rs., of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages*, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish